FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes launched a second raid on Iranian Revolution Guards Corps camps 12 November causing further casualties and damaging warehouses, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique also stated that air strikes dealt "devastating blows" to the Tabriz oil refineries. IRNA acknowledged that an industrial unit in Tabriz was damaged. Meanwhile, Tehran radio affirmed that economic and military targets in three Iraqi cities were being shelled. Iranian aircraft bombed a garrison in the northern Iraqi town of 'Aqrah early 13 November, according to a military report cited by the radio.

Iran

Muslims must remain united against the enemies of Islam and must not make an issue of their minor differences, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri stated in remarks reported by Tehran radio. He warned that "agents of America and Zionism" are attacking Shi'ism in "misleading books and pamphlets" and are trying to create disunity among Shi'ites and Sunnis.

Egypt

Egypt is making every effort to resolve "overwhelming" economic problems while continuing its development program, President Husni Mubarak stressed in a speech to the legislature broadcast by Cairo radio. While reaffirming Egypt's commitment to repaying its international debts, the president declared that foreign interference in the conduct of Egypt's economic policy is unacceptable. As for regional relations, Mubarak stated Egypt was "hurt" by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's emphasis on continuing the settlements policy. Such talk, Mubarak said, runs counter to international pledges and produces fear of Israeli "expansion and threats against Arab interests."

In remarks cited by MENA, Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi noted Egypt's "reservations" about some of the terms specified by the IMF and stressed that any consultations with international financial institutions will "serve the people's interests."

Algeria

The state will never deal leniently with the "wicked" and "hostile" elements who have caused problems in the education system, President Chadli Bendjedid told provincial governors in an 11 November speech broadcast by Algiers radio. Students at Constantine University had created "chaos" on the "pretext" that their food was bad, he said, while secondary school students had staged a "political" strike to protest the addition of religious and political education in their curriculum. Bendjedid expressed the view that the government has been "spoiling" young people, stating that Algerian youths are often ignorant of the country's history despite the "huge sums" spent on education. As for the religious fundamentalists, he warned that some groups are "close-minded" and "harm Islam more than they benefit it." The president criticized "hypocrites" in local government who automatically approve all applications to build mosques in order to maintain the appearance of being good Muslims.

A MAP report on the situation in Constantine stated that the center of the city has been "completely devastated," adding that offices of the FLN, APS, and other public bodies were ransacked in the recent student riots. Paris radio said the authorities have jailed 56 people in connection with the demonstrations.

Libya and Chad

Chadian GUNT leader Goukouni Oueddei "may have been wounded" during an attempted uprising by elements of his own forces, the Libyan People's Bureau in Paris affirmed in a statement reported by JANA. The bureau said that most of Goukouni's officers have joined other factions, stressing that it cannot say whether Goukouni is still leader of the GUNT's armed forces or not. Libya has taken "all the necessary measures" to ensure Goukouni's protection in Libyan territory, the Bureau asserted, and consultations are underway for the formation of a new GUNT.

However, a GUNT official in Paris denied Libya's version of events and called on Libya to release Goukouni and his entourage, according to Paris radio.

Lebanon

Representatives of the nationalist parties, the Amal Movement, the Palestine National Salvation Front, and Syrian observers issued a statement denouncing PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's "open dalliance" with the Lebanese Forces as exemplified by his appearance on the Forces television station, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported.

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Afghan, Soviet Troops Launch Kandahar Offensive

NC082117 Paris AFP in English 2107 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 8 (AFP) — Soviet and Afghan troops have launched their second offensive within three months against guerrilla strongholds in the southeastern Kandahar Province, Moslem rebel sources said here Saturday. The pre-winter assault was aimed at annihilating rebels from strongholds in the Pashmul and Malajat areas where 16 rebel groups comprising an estimated area 3,000-4,000 armed mujahidin were entrenched, they said. [sentence as received] Western diplomats said fighting had occasionally been severe in the area and rebels controlled most of the city of Kandahar. The rebel sources said several thousand government troops were in the vicinity of the two guerrillas bases.

Mujahidin using BM-12 artillery and medium range cannon clashed with the attacking force, disabling three tanks and striking a government command post set up at a school ground, killing 10 persons, the sources added.

State-run Radio Kabul said mujahidin in Arghandab area of Kandahar destroyed a large mosque, but did not specify the date.

Mujahidin said Soviet helicopters and MiGs bombed their bases killing five rebels and wounding another 10. The rebels claimed to have shot down a jet on Nov 3, but no confirmation was available.

Najibullah Congratulates Nicaragua's Ortega

LD110745 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0515 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 10, BAKHTAR: Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, has sent a congratulatory message to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of Sandinista Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua and president of the Republic of Nicaragua on the 25th founding anniversary celebration of the front.

The greeting message notes that the international situation is fraught with unprecedented tension and peace and international security are in serious danger as a result of the militarist and adventurist policy of the United States and other NATO members.

The people of Afghanistan hold in high esteem the patriotic struggle launched by Nicaraguans in safeguarding their revolution of July 19, 1979. The militant people of Afghanistan and their revolutionary party are always on the side of Nicaraguans and Sandinista Front of National Liberation in support of their just struggle.

General secretary of the PDPA CC in his message has expressed confidence for the further expansion of relations between the two countries and has wished further successes for the realisation of the objectives of Sandinista revolution and the ensuring of peace in Central America and all over the world.

Receives PLO Ambassador 9 Nov

LD100647 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 9, BAKHTAR — Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, received today Ismael Muhammad Abu Shamala, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, to the DRA at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the party for a courtesy call.

Congratulates Chissano on Election

LD071143 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 6, BAKTHAR — Najibullah, general secretary of the CC PDPA and Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA has sent to Maputo a congratulatory message to J.A. Chissano on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The message while wishing successes of J.A. Chissano in his new leadership it has express confidence that the heroic people of Mozambique will succeed in their struggles against the U.S. imperialism, the apartheid regime of South Africa and to construct a blossoming and welfare society in their country. [sentence as received]

The message has also assured that the existing friendly and fruitful ties and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the DRA and Mozambique will expand and strengthen the joint struggle of the people's of the two countries against imperialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, and ensuring of security and international peace in the world.

'Speculations' on Najibullah Moves Against Karmal

LD122210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, November 12 (TANJUG) — The latest changes in the Afghan leadership have renewed speculations about Dr Najibullah — the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) general secretary — trying fully and definitively to remove his predecessor Babrak Karmal and Karmal's supporters from all influential posts in the country.

After being dismissed as PDPA general secretary in May this year, Karmal retained the posts of Revolutionary Council president and Constitutional Commission chairman. Although the two posts do not carry much influence and power, there are indications that Karmal could soon be compelled to step down from them, too.

Observers describe as "Karmal supporters" all ranking administration and party officials discharged of late, especially two former government members, Generals Rafti and Guldad, ousted without any official explanation. Two other very influential members of the Kabul leadership, General Kadir and Majid Sarboland have, for instance, been assigned to diplomatic posts

in Poland and Cuba, respectively. All four are now said to be Karmal supporters.

It is rumoured in Islamabad diplomatic circles that many of Karmal's former aides and supporters holding lower positions have been arrested and that Karmal has protested over this to Soviet representatives, but, as claimed, "without success".

The results of recent local elections are cited as further proof of Dr Najibullah's determination "to change the structure of authority". An entirely new generation, including young men aged 18 and 19, have taken over key posts in the local and provincial governments. Influential posts are also given to mullahs, who have publicly expressed their loyalty to the new government in Kabul.

UN's Cordovez To Visit Prior to Geneva Talks

LD110737 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 10, BAKHTAR: Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the DRA, who had headed the Afghan delegation at the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly, had met with Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general and Diego Cordovez, UN deputy secretary general, during his stay in New York.

He had exchanged views with them about the questions pertaining to the preparation for the ensuing round of talks between the DRA and Pakistan in Geneva.

Minister of foreign affairs said to a BAKHTAR reporter that prior to the forthcoming round of talks, Diego Cordovez, the UN secretary general's deputy and envoy will visit the region and will hold talks with the authorities of the concerned countries.

BAKHTAR Comments on McFarlane Visit to Iran

LD110755 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 10, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The secret visit of Robert McFarlane, a former U.S. national security advisor, to Iran and the secret despatch of American arms to that country unmasks the deceptive policy of the U.S. administration, which claimed to be neutral in the Iran-Iraq war.

The U.S. Administration has declared since the inception of Iran-Iraq war that it would not deliver weapons to any warring sides. On the contrary, the U.S. Administration has sought since long ago for a new accord with Iran on the delivery of weapons and has sent to Iran arms consignments through covert methods.

The world press including CBS television company has confirmed that Robert McFarlane made several secret trips to Iran, as a result of which Iran secured supplies of arms and ammunition from the U.S. The same sources have exposed the delivery of the second consignment of American military hardware through one of the Israeli ports to the port of Bandar-e 'Abbas in Iran.

The White House action is an open sign of a deceptive policy pursued by Reagan administration in the region. The clandestine delivery of American weapons to Iran has caused much concern.

Now it has become clear that the Reagan administration is playing intrigue and lies and no one can rely on any of its commitments. The policy of whipping up tension and heightening regional conflicts is a part of Washington's policy of neo-globalism, which is put in practice in different manner.

The U.S. pursues an overt terrorist policy vis-a-vis some of the countries of the region and a covert one against some others. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a victim of such an overt aggressive policy Some other countries of the region has become subject to the covert conspiracies of the U.S. policy of neo-globalism.

The U.S. Administration which had once denounced Iran as an advocate of terrorism, now puts weapons at its disposal. It means that the policy of Reagan administration is full of hypocrisy. Regan propagates that he supports the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan but at the same time supplies the Afghan counter-revolution with the most modern weapons and "Stinger missiles". The U.S. Administration speaks of friendship and cooperation with India but hatches conspiracies for its destabilisation. These testify to the fact that by pursuing a deceptive policy the Reagan administration is looking for the intensification of regional conflicts in different parts of the world, including Asia and thus to achieve its ominous political objectives.

Armed Forces Official on Combat Capability

LD072212 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Following the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Armed Forces have successfully intensified their efforts to completely crush the counterrevolutionaries — those mercenary servants of imperialism and the enemies of peace and the well-being of our working people. This was stated by Major General Shahnawaz Tanay, chief of the General Staff of the DRA Armed Forces, in an interview with a BIA correspondent. He said the following about the enhancement of the combat capability of the Armed Forces:

The most fundamental factor in achieving success over the counterrevolutionaries and safeguarding nationwide peace are increasing conscription for the Army. This important issue has the constant attention of the PDPA Central Committee. Young volunteers are joining branches of the army and the situation is getting better in the units and companies with regard to the quality of combat, political and operational training, as well as education. The Army has rallied around the party and its leadership and completely supports the policy of the party and state.

Shahnawaz Tanay added: With the selfless and fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, the Army has been turned into a modern army from the point of view of tactics and weapons, and has learned tactics necessary to defeat the enemy. We could recall the successful operations in the Province of Vardak, in the

vicinity of Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, and Paktia. During these operations a large number of rebel bands together with their ringleaders were crushed and a large amount of arms and ammunition were also seized. Further, a large number of armed counterrevolutionary bands, who realized the truth of the April Revolution, joined the revolutionary state — and this trend is continuing.

The enemy has suffered enormous losses; counterrevolutionaries are hiding in the mountains, but they cannot initiate wide-ranging action there because those regions are under the continuous surveillance of the Armed Forces and the necessary actions are being taken to foil any moves they may undertake.

The chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces added that the complete elimination of the rebels inside the country and the ensuring of nationwide peace are directly connected to protesting the borders, and that the PDPA Central Committee Politburo is paying serious attention to this important issue. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has therefore given the Army the task of protecting the border and preventing the infiltration of arms and ammunition and groups of armed rebels into Afghanistan from Pakistan and Iran. Serious measures have been taken by the Ministry of Defense, among them the strengthening of border forces. Many sections along the DRA border are closed as a result of the close (?cooperation) between the tribes and nationalities along the border and the [words indistinct] efforts of the Armed Forces. This process will be completed when further measures are taken in the near future. It must be emphasized that the DRA border will be closed to enemies of the homeland and revolution. The motherland will, however, be open to those who have a sincere desire to return home.

Operations Against 'Counterrevolutionaries'

Group 'Crushed' in Qandahar

LD101744 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] As a result of successful operations by the Armed Forces in the village of Karez, Panjva'i District, Qandahar Province, a group of counterrevolutionaries who had been disturbing the peaceful life of the toiling people in that area was crushed.

BIA reports that during the operations a number of counterrevolutionaries were crushed; 4 DShK's with 14 boxes of shells, a mortar with 35 shells, 5 assorted weapons made in the United States and Egypt with their 10 boxes of shells, 73 rocket launcher shells, and 9 antivehicle mines were seized. Also, two ammunition depots and an arms depot were burned and destroyed.

560 'Crushed' in Ghowr Province

LD100715 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 9, BAKHTAR — Five hundred sixty counterrevolutionary elements have been crushed and ten of them were captured in Ghowr Province and its suburbs, in successful operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the DRA.

A large quantity of assorted American and Chinese-made weapons and ammunition were captured and the hideouts of the bandits were completely destroyed during these operations.

A number of bandits who were disturbing the peaceful life of the people and were plundering the properties of the passengers in the highways between Laghman Province and Sorkhak region were also crushed.

Weapons Seized From 'Satanic Nests'

LD081600 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The heroic Armed Forces of the country have crushed the satanic nests and hideouts of the counterrevolutionaries who had been disrupting the life of the toiling inhabitants of the villages of Khak-e Jabbar subdistrict.

The BIA reported that in these successful operations which were carried out there by the assistance of the toiling inhabitants of this area a number of these criminals were crushed and 12 surface-to-surface missiles with 3 launching units, 1 Chinese made mortar, 2 British-made mortar mines, 16 rocket launcher shells, 11 antivehicle mines, 6 communication sets, 1,000 kilograms explosives, and dozens of ammunition boxes for various weapons were seized. The clothing and ammunition depots of the enemy were also destroyed.

According to another report, a group of the counterrevolutionary band who had fled some time ago from the beautiful valleys of Paghman after receiving heavy losses, and who once again wanted to station their lethal weapons — sent to them from abroad by their imperialist masters — in the surroundings of Arghandeh-ye Bala, Paghman District, were discovered with the cooperation of the people of this area; and in the course of successful operations carried out by the country's heroic Armed Forces they were crushed.

As a result of these operations 1 recoilless gun with its 28 shells, 1 rocket launcher with its 11 shells, 1 mortar with its 21 shells, 1 U.S.-made heavy machine gun with its 3 boxes of ammunition, 25 antipersonnel mines, and several assorted U.S. and Chinese-made weapons with their ammunition, which were positioned in the hideouts used for terrorism and to martyr our innocent compatriots, were seized by the Armed Forces.

80 'Misled' Fighters Surrender to Armed Forces

LD090728 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 8, BAKHTAR — Eighty disillusioned armed persons, along with their ringleader, who were misled by the poisonous propeganda of the countre-revolutionary elements, surrendered themselves to the Armed Forces in Takhar Province. They also delivered four rocket launchers, three heavy machine guns, and a large quantity of assorted arms and ammunition of American and Chinese make to the Armed Forces. Remorsing

over their past subversive activities, they said that they have realised that the April Revolution of 1978 is in the benefit of the people of Afghanistan.

More than thirty groups of counter-revolutionary bands, numbering about two thousand, have surrendered themselves to the government authorities in the past three months. About 100 armed bands have expressed their preparation to lay down their arms and to resume their peaceful life.

'Counterrevolutionary' Bands Surrender

LD071801 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Exderpt] [Passage omitted] According to another report, as a result of successful operations which were recently carried out in the Sharif Khel area of Ghazi village, Shakar Darreh District another group of the counterrevolutionaries were crushed. As a result of these operations 6 shells for a recoilless gun, 54 boxes of DShK and zk-1 ammunition, and 4 Egyptian and Chinese Kalashnikovs with ammunition were seized.

The report adds that the green valleys of Shakar Darreh had been transformed into the nests and hideouts of the counterrevolutionaries. After the surrender of a 500-man group of Golboddin band; a 26-man group and a 16-man group of the Sayaf band, an 18-man group of the Rabani band; as well as the crushing of the treacherous Khan Aqa band — belonging to the Jamiat band — and another group of this band, and after crushing the Sayaf band, peace and security has been restored and the toiling people of Shakar Darreh, with comfortable minds, are now engaged in the work of agriculture and sowing, and with the formation of tribal battalions have crushed the last remnants of the counterrevolutionaries who had been in their hideouts.

Congress-I Committee Members Submit Resignations

BK121556 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In order to facilitate reorganization of the Congress-I Party, all the officebearers of the All India Congress-I Committee, including Mr Kamalapati Tripathi, have submitted their resignations. They gave in their resignation letters to the party president, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today.

President Zail Singh Returns to Delhi 10 Nov

BK110424 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, returned to New Delhi last night after a 12-day state visit to Yugoslavia, Greece, and Poland. He was received at the airport by the vice president, Mr R. Venkataraman; the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; the lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr H.L. Kapur; and other dignitaries.

Messages Sent on Soviet Revolution Anniversary

BK070945 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is celebrating the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution today. In a message to Soviet leaders on the occasion, the president, Giani Zail Singh, expressed confidence that the friendly ties between the two countries will grow stronger in the years to come. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in his message said: Friendship between the two countries was time-tested, and wide-ranging cooperation was steadily expanding, benefitting both the countries.

Gorbachev Cited on Soviet-Indian 'Friendship'

BK101307 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, has said that the Soviet Union's friendship toward India is not a subject of expediency or result of outside pressure. The Soviet leader conveyed this to the external affairs minister, Mr N. D. Tiwari, who had visted Moscow early this month in connection with the forthcoming visit of Mr Gorbachev to India.

Government Announces Gorbachev Visit 25 Nov

BK131242 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] It is officially announced in New Delhi today that the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, will pay a 4-day visit to India from the 25th of this month at the invitation of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. A government press release said both sides attach great importance to the visit as a significant event in their bilateral relations.

Coal Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR

BK080403 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol for the development of coal projects in India. The protocol was signed in New Delhi yesterday. The union energy minister, Mr Vasant Sathe, and the Soviet minister of coal industry, Mr M.I. Shchadov, were present. The protocol envisages development and modernization of a number of coal fields.

Argument for Soviet Nuclear Plant 'Flawed'

BK091229 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
30 Oct 86 p 8

(Editorial: "An Unacceptable Offer"]

[Text] There are reports that the Soviet Union is again pressing the government of India hard to buy a nuclear power plant from it. This is a long-standing offer, but it would appear that the Soviets have now backed it with an attractive financial package since they are keen to present the deal as an outstanding example of increased cooperation between the two countries. It has also been reported that there is a lobby in New Delhi which favours the Soviet offer on the ground that it would help relieve the current power scarcity in the country. However, its argument is badly flawed. To start with, nuclear energy is not the best means of relieving electricity shortages in situations of acute peaking power (as distinct from base load) scarcity which atomic stations are just not designed to meet. Secondly, the Soviets have reportedly offered two reactors of the VVER-440 type, i.e., pressurised light water reactors each with a capacity of 440 MW. Apart from the fact that these can, in no way, be integrated into the Indian nuclear power programme, based on the Candu heavy water reactors, it is plain that the VVER-440 is an outmoded technology, going back to the late Sixties which the Soviets have themselves replaced by a superior and larger 1000 MW design. There is every reason to believe that even the modified 440 MW design remains marred by deficiencies from the safety point of view, in particular, the excessive reliance of its containment on a pressure suppression pool. Thus, none of the 12 reactors reportedly under construction in the USSR is a VVER-440; and after Chernobyl, even its exports to Soviet allies are proving difficult.

Thirdly, and this really clinches the issue, the VVER reactors burn enriched Uranium which this country lacks the capacity to manufacture. The import of such reactors would thus make this country dependent, for an indefinitely long period of time, on the USSR for fuel supplies. As the example of Tarapur shows, such dependence tends to be further compounded by numerous conditions attached to the supply. Going by the experience of India's imports of heavy water from the USSR in the Seventies, there is nothing to suggest that the Soviet Union will be easier to deal with than the U.S., in matters nuclear. Besides, there is another negative lesson to be drawn from Tarapur. The haste with which the Department of Atomic Energy went in for the American plant in the Sixties just to demonstrate that nuclear technology, even if imported, can work, was incompatible with a healthy emphasis on the indigenous development of that technology and proved something of a setback to such efforts. Clearly, if nuclear

technology is to prove itself in this country, it must do so on the basis of indigenous effort. Shortcuts via the West or the East will not do.

Pakistanis Fire on Indian Positions in Kashmir

BK101314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 10 (AFP) — Four Pakistanis were shot dead in a four-hour exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistani troops along the Kashmir border, the *Press Trust of India* reported Monday.

Pakistani troops had fired on Indian positions at three villages near Punch Town on Kashmir's western border in Saturday's incident, PTI said quoting official reports.

India and Pakistan dispute Kashmir. Islamabad holds the northern third of India's only Moslem-dominated state which has been joined with the Jammu region.

The two neighbours have gone to war three times since Pakistan was set up and separated from India in 1947.

11 Political Detainees in Kashmir Released

BK120331 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, 11 political leaders detained under the state public safety act have been released. They include the People's Conference chairman, Mr Abdul Gani Lone; the Jamiat-i-Islami leader, Syed Al Shah Gilani; Ummat-e-Islam leader, Kazi Nissar Ahmed. All India Radio Jammu correspondent reports that the release of the political detenues follows the announcement by the state chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, that all those detained on political grounds will be released. In an informal chat with newsmen yesterday, the chief minister, however, clarified that those involved in acts against the nation's security will not be released. He said that elements trying to weaken the nation will be fought politically.

The chief minister also released a 15-point program for the economic development of the state.

No Effort Spared Against Pakistani Nuclear Program

BK111633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The government assured the Rajya Sabha today that it will not spare any effort to meet the security threat posed by Pakistan's nuclear program. The assurance came from the minister of state for external affairs, Mr K. Natwar Singh, during question hour when a member sought a categorical statement from the government on the issue. The minister, however, did not agree with the suggestion that India should also undertake some kind of nuclear explosion as Pakistan has done. He felt that diplomatic efforts can counter such a threat.

Nuclear Options Said 'Under Constant Review'

BK100913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, today strongly contended in the Rajya Sabha that India will examine the question of going nuclear when the stage for it comes. He said this is under constant review of the government. The minister was replying to a short duration discussion on the security environment in the country in the context of Pakistan's nuclear plans and renewed U.S. arms supply to that country. The discussion was initiated by Mr P.N. Sukul, Congress-I.

The minister assured the members that the government was looking at Pakistan's nuclear program and the U.S. arms supply with the gravity they deserve. We should, however, not be panicky about it and deal with the situation in a cool manner. He said Pakistan's nuclear program is not a bilateral matter between India and that country but has global ramifications. This will affect other nations as well.

Action Against 'Militant' Tamil Leaders Viewed

BK111637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, assured the Lok Sabha today that every effort is being made to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the Sri Lankan ethnic issue. Replying to a special discussion initiated by Mr Bhattam C. Ramamurti, Telugu Desam, on the subject, he said the center is fully aware of the situation in Sri Lanka and asked the members to be held between the prime minister and the Sri Lanka president in Bangalore.

The minister shared the anxiety of members and described the Sri Lankan Government's actions against Tamils in the island as callous and brutal. He asserted that the Tamil militants were made a party to the negotiations. In this context he referred to the useful role played by the Tamil Nadu government and hoped that the militant groups will approach the problem unitedly.

About the state government's recent action against the militant leaders, Mr Natwar Singh said no arrests were made and not case registered. Some were taken to the police station for questioning. Some militants were, however, taken into custody for involvement in a violent incident in Madras.

About the external help received by Sri Lanka, the minister said the situation is being watched and Washington's attention has been drawn to the danger posed by such involvement.

Initiating the discussion, Mr B.C. Ramamurti criticized the Tamil Nadu government and the center for the recent arrest of militant leaders in the state. However, several speakers from both the ruling and opposition benches felt the arrests were justified and in the larger interest of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Onslaught Promised Against Punjab 'Terrorism'

BK110944 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The government is determined to eliminate terrorism in Punjab and mount an onslaught on every quarter that harbors and supports terrorists and secessionist elements. Making a statement in response to a calling-attention motion in Rajya Sabha today, the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, said that the government shall spare no efforts to protect the life and property of every section of the society. The motion was moved by Mr M.S. Gurupada Swamy, Janata, and others. The minister said the center has lent its full support to the state government to curb terrorism and it will continue to do so. The minister pointed out that the pressure mounted by the law and order machinery resulted in the decline of terrorist activities in the recent past. But there has been a spurt in the incidents in the last month.

Mr Buta Singh said security arrangements have been tightened to check infiltration and movement of terrorists across the border. He said the government is aware of Pakistan's involvement and its ulterior motives in helping terrorists. The minister said the center expects the state government to take steps to ensure that places of worship are not misused and their sanctity preserved.

During the debate, some opposition members charged the center with not implementing the Punjab accord faithfully. But a ruling party member said that even the implementation of the accord will not help check terrorism and violence in the state. He said the government must ensure that religion is kept out of politics. Members demanded that the hands of the Barnala government be strengthened to fight terrorism.

The debate will continue.

More Than 500 Dead in Punjab Violence This Year

BK081650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1631 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Chandigarh, India, Nov 8 (AFP) — Punjab police have been told to kill or be killed in the fight against armed Sikh separatists, which has left 507 dead this year, the state's police chief said here Saturday. Julio Ribiero, director general of police in the northern Indian state, told a press conference that a total of 402 "innocents," 57 policemen, and 48 "terrorists" had been killed in Sikh separatist violence so far this year.

In addition, 249 people were killed by Security Forces on the border with Pakistan between April and October. Of this total 173 were Bangladeshis, 53 Pakistanis, and 23 Indians, of whom 19 were Sikhs.

"I have told my policemen not to become victims of armed terrorists," Mr Ribiero said. He said he had told his men: "Kill the terrorists when they are armed before they kill you." Mr Ribiero escaped an attempt on his own life last month.

He stressed that the police were not involved in border patrols, which were carried out by the Border Security Force (BSF), which is under central government control. The BSF has orders to shoot on sight. He said that not a single armed Sikh separatist had been convicted by a court in Punjab. "They sometimes kill the witnesses and sometimes the prosecutor and even the judge," he said.

8 Killed in Bihar; Punjab 'Terrorists' Kill 1

BK101303 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] In Bihar, 8 persons were killed and 10 others injured following a clash over land dispute at Merwa in Siwan District last evening. According to the police, six of them died on the spot and two succumbed to their injuries on way to hospital. The injured have been admitted to the Siwan Sadar (?headquarters) hospital. Eight persons have been arrested and two police officers suspended. The situation is now reported to be under control.

In Punjab, one person was shot dead and another seriously injured by two terrorists near (Bhavepurdogra) in Amritsar District last night. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the terrorists also took away the scooter of the victim. In another incident, a shop keeper was shot at and seriously injured by some terrorists in east Mogra of Amritsar city. The police have cordoned off the area and search is on to apprehend the culprits.

Tribal National Volunteers Kill 4 in Tripura

BK120329 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In Tripura, four persons were killed and another seriously injured when Tribal National Volunteers [TNV] opened fire at Kalamaidan Bazaar near Kalyanpur in Khowai subdivision. Official reports reaching Agartala say that at about 15 TNV men fired indiscriminately in the market area and fled immediately into nearby forest. Senior police officials have rushed to the spot with reinforcemnt.

2 GNLF Supporters Killed in Clash With Police

BK101658 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] In West Bengal two GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] were killed in an encounter with police at (Ging) tea estate in Darjeeling today. The incident took place when a police party was attacked while returning with 11 persons arrested in connection with an incident of arson in the (Limbo) Basti area.

'Impression' That India To Attack 'Not Correct'

BK121605 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan is fully capable of defending every inch of its territory and the government and Armed Forces are fully aware of their responsibility in this regard. He was replying to a question about the reported massive movement of the Indian troops along Pakistan's eastern border at a news conference soon after his return to Karachi from Jeddah this afternoon. The president said Pakistan is an Islamic state which sincerely desires peace and hopes that India will realize the importance of the efforts it has made for peace during the past 5 years.

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq clarified that India and Pakistan both conduct routine annual [military] exercises, but the large scale on which India has amassed troops and weapons this time is unprecedented. He said the issue has been raised with India at the diplomatic level. Meanwhile, India has confirmed that it will conduct this exercise on such a large scale and that the exercises will continue for a longer period. The president said the impression that India is to attack Paksitan is not correct.

About the 2-day meeting of the Islamic Community Peace Committee in Jeddah, the president said he is hopeful that the committee's efforts to bring an end to the war between two Islamic fraternal nations — Iran and Iraq — will prove fruitful. The committee has authorized the Gambian president, Dawda Jawara, and the Islamic Conference Organization secretary general, Sharifuddin Pirzada, to maintain contacts with Iran and Iraq to know the reactions of the two countries regarding the guiding priciples set forth by the Islamic Peace Committee. The president said the Islamic Peace Committee has again appealed to both the countries to end their tragic war and refrain from activities which may keep the war going. The committee also appealed to all nations not to take any action which may lead to an escalation in this war. It also called upon Iran and Iraq to attend the next Islamic summit conference to be held in Kuwait. Pakistan has always underscored the need for a settlement of this conflict which can be acceptable to both countries. Pakistan sincerely desires to see an end to this war through the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee, the president added. Answering a question, the president said the Islamic Conference Organization has always maintained a positive stand on the Afghan question and has demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the restoration of the nonaligned Islamic status of this country so that more than 3 million Afghan refugees can return to their homes with honor and dignity. The president said the heads of state whom he met during the Islamic Peace Committee meeting in Jeddah have once again fully supported Pakistan's stand on this question.

At last, the president expressed profound grief at the recent incidents in Karachi and Hyderabad and expressed his heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. The press should play its role in promoting communal harmony and solidarity in the country, the president observed.

Greetings Sent Marking USSR October Revolution

BK070947 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have greeted Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Andrey Gromyko and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution being celebrated today. The president in his message said the friendly relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union are in the best interest of the people of the two countries and serve the cause of peace in our region and in the world as a whole.

The prime minister in his message expressed the confidence that Pakistan-Soviet friendly relations and mutual cooperation will grow stronger in the future which will serve the interests of two peoples and the cause of world peace.

President Reiterates Nuclear Program 'Peaceful'

BK081559 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that Pakistan's nuclear program is entirely peaceful and is solely aimed at ensuring the socioeconomic development and well-being of the people. He stated this while inaugurating an exhibition named Expo-1986 — Atom for Development — in Lahore this afternoon. He said Pakistan wants to use nuclear energy as a source of fuel. It needs atomic energy for development of hydroelectricity, coal, and gas resources. Underlining the need for nuclear energy for the socioeconomic development of the country, especially that of the rural areas, the president said the country is facing several serious problems, such as waterlogging and salinity. Pakistan also wants to maximize its agricultural production for which use of nuclear techniques is essential. He underscored the usefulness of atomic energy in the fields of health and education which have been given top priority in the government's 5-point program.

The president said Pakistan wants to see a South Asia free from nuclear weapons and it has taken several constructive steps for controlling proliferation of weapons in this region. Pakistan hopes that India will respond positively to its proposals, and the two countries will begin serious negotiations to keep South Asia free from nuclear weapons. The president paid rich tribute to Pakistan's able scientists and research scholars who have been running the Karachi nuclear power project efficiently despite restrictions imposed by certain foreign countries and other problems. He said it is only by virtue of continued research activity of these scientists that Pakistan today stands in the front row of developing countries.

The Nuclear Energy Commission chairman, in his welcoming address, shed light on the commission's achievements in various fields. The president later visited different sections of the exhibition and was briefed about the research activities and the achievements scored in the fields of minerals, agriculture, and medicine.

Musavi Discusses 'Conspiracy' Against Syria
LD121333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text][Announcer] During today's cabinet session a sum of 1.412 billion rials was allocated as aid to the country's municipalities.

At the conclusion of today's cabinet session Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi was interviewed by our correspondent, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording][Correspondent] Mr Musavi, would you please inform us on the main issues discussed during today's cabinet session, and what decisions were taken?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In addition to political news, we had a comprehensive discussion on cultural issues. The government Cultural Commission presented a very good report. Most of the discussion was about the fact that the meaning of our Islamic Revolution is a cultural revolution and, therefore, greater attention should be paid to cultural issues, particularly in connection with our investment. It was discussed that, in general, economic issues and investments should be equated with cultural criteria. The discussion was summarized by proposing that new plans be raised in connection with cultural investments by the Cultural Commission, and special notes will be added to the budget bill for this purpose. [end recording]

[Announcer] With regard to the EEC decision to impose a ban on Syria, Prime Minister Musavi, stressing the permanent support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for such progressive states as Syria against the conspiring countries, described Iran's relations with Syria as being very friendly and said: We strongly support Syria vis-a-vis decisions of the Common Market, and the accusation that Syria was responsible for hatching a plot to blow up an aircraft is ridiculous, as some leaders of the same European countries have admitted, and it is a conspiracy for launching a military attack against Syria. As indicated during a press conference held by a leader of one of these countries, this plot was designed by Israel; fortunately, Britain's plan for following the policies and steps of the criminal United States has failed.

He added: During its session, the cabinet interpreted the EEC decision against Syria with the words "flimsy decisions", meaning Thatcher's defeat on this issue.

The prime minister went on: The interesting point to the cabinet, which strongly affects its policies, is Britain's total support for the United States' global policies. This naturally affects all our calculations and foreign policy.

The prime minister added: This decision was a face-saving device for Thatcher's sake and will have no practical results against Syria. Thanks to Syria's steadfastness, resistance, and an alert public opinion regarding such conspiracies, what they intended failed in practice.

Referring to the coming unity week, Mr Musavi said: The Islamic Revolution has been a harbinger of unity since it achieved victory through unity. The importance of unity week is not for internal reflection alone, rather it has a global reflection for the export of the revolution, unity of the Muslims' ranks, and for pinpointing the biggest problem of the great Islamic nation: their division vis-a-vis global arrogance. In fact, unity week means all thoughts and forces should unite worldwide in order to struggle against the enemies of Islam; and in reality this week will pave various ways for the struggle against global arrogance and hegemony.

In connection with the present climate on the possibility of Saddam's removal by the major powers, and the stance of the Islamic Republic government, the prime minister said: The major powers are not in favor of our military victory in the war. Usually, when the foundations of a regime are weakened, the major powers, in order to safeguard their own interests, think of finding a replacement with one of their own alternatives. Now that Saddam is in such a position, the discussion in all diplomatic circles of the world is about Saddam's departure and his possible successor. Obviously, because of the weakness of Saddam's government, this is a natural outcome. However, what is of importance to us is the will of our nation and our combative forces to deliver the final blows at Saddam's regime.

Views Western Media 'Propaganda'
LD131116 Tehran IRNA in English 1055 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 13, IRNA — "As long as we maintain and protect our Islamic values, to us the U.S. Government with its characteristics will remain as the Great Satan," said Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here Thursday. "For the Islamic Revolution of Iran," he added, "the slogan of Death to America is a strategic slogan."

Referring to recent propaganda of Western media on the issue of American hostages in Lebanon and U.S. arms sales to Iran, the prime minister said that the U.S. Administration was in a passive position.

More on the same subject, he said what the U.S. refers to as state terrorism, applies only to the U.S. and stressed that Iran will always stand against terroristic policies of the U.S.

The prime minister, who was speaking after a meeting of the Political Council of the government, said that as the Majlis Speaker Hojjat-ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsajani had stated at the Friday Prayers ceremony last week, it is possible that certain groups in Lebanon may heed to some of the views of Iran. However, as long as the U.S. continues to illegally seize Iranian weaponry, no one should expect us to mediate on issues such as the American hostages in Lebanon.

Another issue raised was the responsibility of the government towards Iranians living abroad. The prime minister stressed that the government in an organised manner should inform these citizens of the realities inside the country.

"We cannot remain indifferent towards fate of our fellow countrymen," stressed the premier. It is clear that most Iranians abroad are unaware of developments in the country and plots of imperialism in this respect must be thwarted. "There is no

doubt," he added, "the Islamic values prevail in the country and those who wish to return must adapt to the principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

Musavi, Rafiqdust Visit IRGC Arms Plant

LD101224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] This morning Prime Minister Musavi visited an arms manufacturing plant attached to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC]. The prime minister was accompanied on this visit by Minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust. The visit coincides with the third massive shipment of arms by these plants to the fronts. Prime Minister Musavi inspected various units of the plant, including the design and manufacturing units and the unit producing standard 120-mm mortars and three types of 60-mm mortars — the long- and short-barrelled commando weapons. Unit officials briefed him on the plant's progress.

A Central News Unit report says that all stages of design and operation of these plants have been handled by Iranian experts. As for the plants' outputs, they can not only meet the domestic requirements by the end of the current year [year ending 20 March 1987], but they will be able to export their products. The report adds that the production cost of this plant is less than its foreign currency equivalent in rials, while they are equivalent to the best international standards.

On the basis of this same report, production of Katiyushas and mini-Katiyushas are in the planning stage. These weapons will go into production by the end of the current year. [passage omitted]

Musavi Interviewed

LD111040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At the end of his visit to an arms manufacturing plant, the prime minister took part in an interview with our correspondent to which we now draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Musavi, at the end of your visit to these plants please let us have your views about the activities which are carried on in these factories, and also please let us know how much importance the government attaches to military industries.

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Visiting this factory shows us the activity and creativity of our believing, committed, and revolutionary forces. This factory shows us what wonderful results we achieve when we approach an issue without paperwork and without bureaucracy. At the same time, we can see that the needs imposed upon us by the revolution and by the war, and the difficulties our enemies impose upon us in order to defeat the revolution, produce completely opposite results in a determined nation and will make it grow and develop. Here we see that our brothers are producing large quantities of 60-mm and 120-mm mortars, without rest and without sleep. More important than that are the plans of our brothers for the future, and their ability to design and execute the work. What I have seen here is that the standard of their work is at a very high level of scientific and planning achievement. Also, despite the short time I had at my disposal, the plans they showed me regarding their future work showed that our expert brothers, the engineers and [words indistinct] and all the workers and employees have planned a very extensive future for themselves, something which is worthy of the revolution.

Side by side with the movement which has started in our country for the manufacture of ammunitions and weapons needed by our fighters inside our country, this plant gives us much hope for our real economic independence as well as for our military independence in the future. It is quite clear that our most important industrial bases for the future of our country are not assembly plants or dependent plants, but are these military industries, providing they make use of so-called medium [mianbord] methods. The brothers who are engaged in manufacturing weapons should make use of revolutionary methods. While they keep pace with the most advanced methods and techniques, in keeping with our revolutionary system, they should also try to bring about a new organizational system which will give us a great deal of hope for the future. Here I should express my thanks to all my brothers, also to the esteemed members of the Guards Corps who have established such a lively complex which brings joy to our nation and despair to our enemies.

[Reporter] Do you have any plans for expanding and advancing such industries?

[Musavi] Our brothers are expanding these complexes with great speed. As soon as you enter this complex, although it does not occupy a large area, you see that they are busy manufacturing new weapons. When we speak with the brothers they talk of new machinery and new plans which you constantly see in different parts of this complex. The same thing is true on a national scale. A great movement in this direction has started throughout the country. It has been said that with the steps that have been taken so far and in view of the amount of military equipment which will be manufactured, it will be possible for us to make a saving of between $700 million and $1 billion in foreign exchange. This shows the scale of the work. [end recording]

Rafiqdust on Military Equipment Sent to Fronts

LD101805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] This afternoon the 55th convoy of military equipment was sent to the fronts of the war between truth and falsehood by the Ministry of the Guards Corps. In the course of the departure of the convoy Minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Mr Rafiqdust, in an interview with a correspondent of the Central News Unit, provided some details about the nature of the military equipment and the industries of the Ministry of the Guards Corps for achieving self-sufficiency.

[Begin recording] [Rafiqdust] This is the 55th convoy of such equipment being sent to the fronts, including decontamination baths and individual packs [qutiha-ye enferadi] that we have

produced for each fighter; equipment for divisions, brigades, and battalions; and filters for the trenches and fortifications of our beloved ones. We plan to equip all the fortifications with these filters so that the enemy may have no hope in using chemical weapons and may realize that it has to submit to the will of our nation. These include comprehensive equipment against chemical attacks from prior to the enemy's use of chemical weapons up to their actual use and the fight against them, namely, filters for trenches to keep them secure against chemical weapons. If the enemy uses them we have (?decontamination) baths, individuual packs, group capsules, and (?decontamination) equipment. We have completely prepared ourselves against these hostilities, and are sending this equipment to the fronts.

[Unidentified reporter] Please give us some details about the self-sufficiency of the Ministry of Guards Corps.

[Rafiqdust] As we have informed our dear nation on a number of occasions, our self-sufficiency is [not] complete. In other words, we have a long way to go, but we have taken a step. As this revolution was a divine revolution, and God willed that this revolution take place, the achievements of the revolution are also God-like, so much so that we have been so successful in such a short time. In our needs we can announce that as far as quantity is concerned we are nearly 80 percent self-sufficient. God willing, we shall increase it to 100 percent. Concerning advanced weapons, some good work has been done regarding missiles and air and sea issues [masa'il], about which, God willing, we shall inform our nation in the future. [end recording]

Velayati Receives French Charge d'Affaires

LD121922 Tehran IRNA in English 1841 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 12, IRNA — France's Charge d' Affaires in Tehran Pierre Lafrance met and conferred with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Wednesday. At the meeting the French diplomat said that his country highly respects the independent policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In response Foreign Minister Velayati expressed hope that Iran-France relations would steadily grow in keeping with the common interests between the two countries.

Saudi Message Sent on OPEC 'Collaboration'

LD101708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] This afternoon the charge d'affaires of Saudi Arabia in Tehran met with Mostafa Mir Salim, the special advisor to the president, and submitted a special message from the Saudi king to President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

In this message the Saudi king, in addition to supporting the views of the Islamic Republic and expressing the unanimity of views between the two countries concerning oil and OPEC, expressed the readiness of Saudi Arabia for greater collaboration with the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning OPEC issues, and requested the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for a satisfactory pricing policy desired by the OPEC.

U.S. 'Concerned' Over Mideast Oil 'Dependence'

LD121515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The U.S. Department of Energy is concerned about America's greater dependence on Middle East oil during the next decade. The periodical *Al-'Alam*, which has published this report, adds: The U.S. energy minister, in a recent letter to the U.S. Senate Employment and Development Commission, announces that the United States' strong dependence on Middle East oil imports in the future will endanger America's national security.

Coordination of Iraqi Opposition 'Necessary'

LD122214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1106 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The talks between three groups opposed to Saddam's regime is the theme of the first part of today's political review.

Recently, talks were held between a number of groups opposed to the present Iraqi regime. The talks, which are being held between the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI] and the Democratic Party of Iraqi Kurdistan, and the Patriotic Union of Iraqi Kurdistan, which are still in progress, can be considered a major step in consolidating the opposition to the Iraqi regime. [passage omitted]

With the outbreak of the imposed war and the weakness of the Iraqi regime's ability to continue its political rule gradually becoming apparent, meetings were held between opposition group leaders and Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

In addition to the Iraqi regime not honoring its promises to Talebani [Iraqi Kurd], there was the signing of the agreement between Iraq and Turkey 2 years ago, according to which the armies of the two regimes were permitted to infiltrate into each other's country in pursuit of Kurds.

A year before the signing of the agreement, in 1983, the Turkish Government staged such an offensive, using planes and 10,000 troops. This year — 4 months ago to be exact — for the second time using the agreement as an excuse, Turkish troops attacked northern Iraq to compensate for Saddam's weakness in dealing with the Kurds.

In any case, together with the signing of the aggression agreement with Turkey, the savage suppression of the Kurds proved that the Iraqi Kurdish groups cannot have any hope of their problems being solved by Saddam's regime. As Mas'ud Barzani declared in Vienna: As long as Saddam's regime rules over Iraq, the Kurdish problem could not possibly be solved.

In addition to resulting in joint operations with the combatants of Islam, such as operation Fath I in Kirkuk, coordination between the SAIRI and the two other Kurdish parties can give a clear outlook for Iraq's future after the downfall of Saddam's regime.

Of course, it should be pointed out that cooperation between the SAIRI and the two parties is nothing new. But, considering the Iraqi regime's present condition and the region's anticipation of the fateful offensive by the combatants of Islam, further coordination between the two groups and the SAIRI in an open and friendly atmosphere has become more necessary. There is no doubt that this coordination can be useful in dealing an effective blow to the Iraqi regime. Furthermore, by reaching a mutual decision on Iraq's fate, the wastage of forces could be prevented in the future.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqis Raid Industrial Units

LD121655 Tehran IRNA in English 1532 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 12, IRNA — One civilian was martyred and four others wounded when intruding Iraqi planes raided an industrial unit in Tabriz, E. Azarbayjan Province Wednesday afternoon. The industrial unit suffered damage in the Iraqi air attack.

Iraqi warplanes also raided a village around the western Iranian town of Eslamabad Wednesday afternoon wounding five civilians. One house was also destroyed and a number of livestock were killed in the air attack.

Seven civilians were martyred and 25 others wounded in an Iraqi raid Wednesday morning on two industrial units in Esfahan.

Raids To Continue on 3 Iraqi Cities

NC130620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In response to the renewed mischief of the Zionist Iraqi regime, which has taken the form of attacks on our country's residential areas and industrial units, the artillery of the Islamic Armed Forces has been pounding economic and military targets in Basra, Khanaqin, and Umm Qasr for the past 20 hours. These blasts from the fighters of Islam are in reply to the Zionist Iraqi regime's air raids on residential areas and industrial centers. They followed announcements warning residents of the three Iraqi cities to evacuate areas around military and industrial targets, and will continue for another 28 hours.

Iraq's 'Aqrah Garrison Bombed

LD131132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] the military garrison in 'Aqrah, Iraq, in the northeastern part of that country, was severely bombed and set ablaze at 0730 this morning by fighter-bombers of the Air Force of the IRI.

Communique No 2,651

LD101703 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 10, IRNA — Iran's Navy released on Sunday an impounded cargo ship from a southern Iranian port where it was thoroughly searched after being satisfied that it was not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq, said a military communique here Monday. The ship was seized on 4 November.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,651 said that the Navy also intercepted and inspected two cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Sunday but allowed them to continue voyage because there was no Iraqi-bound war-related goods aboard them.

Exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued throughout the fronts on Sunday raging somewhat more heavily in Faqqeh, Majnun Islands, Talayeh, and Kushk operational theaters.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and seven enemy bunkers and observation posts and two heavy vehicles destroyed in parts of the southern and western fronts Sunday when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces, the communique said.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iranian forces shelled Iraqi positions and supply routes on Sunday inflicting several casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iraqi engineering operations were halted and some enemy engineering hardware destroyed in Bubiyan and Zeyd operational theaters by Iranian artillery fire on Sunday.

Iraqi forces sustained casualties and losses when their positions and gun emplacements were hit by Iranian artillery fire throughout the southern fronts on Sunday. Reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters were also checked, said the communique.

According to the communique, heavy losses were inflicted on an Iraqi vehicle column in Tib operational theater by Iranian artillery fire on Sunday.

Convoys of Iranian patrols, despatched to reconnoiter sensitive positions of Iraqi forces throughout the fronts on Sunday carried out their intelligence-gathering missions successfully and dealt effective blows on enemy troops. The Iranian patrols returned safley to bases, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,652

LD111616 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 11, IRNA — Iran's Navy released on Sunday and Monday two impounded foreign cargo ships from a southern Iranian port where they were thoroughly inspected. The ships had been intercepted on the third and fourth of November, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,652 said that an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and parts of enemy

positions and two munitions dumps destroyed in the southern fronts by Iranian artillery fire on Monday.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the western fronts Monday raging somewhat more heavily in Qasr-e Shirin where a convoy of Iraqi patrols was hit and forced to flee by Iranian artillery fire, the communique said.

The military communique furthermore said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces opened heavy fire on Iraqi positions in parts of the western and southern fronts killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several vehicles of theirs.

Engineering operations and movement of enemy vehicle columns were halted in Mehran operational theater by heavy Iranian artillery fire on Monday.

Iranian forces also shelled Iraqi troops in Bejliyeh, Faqqeh, and Majnun Islands, southern fronts, Monday preventing enemy troops from fortifying their positions, according to the communique.

Elsewhere, the communique said, reconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters were checked in Pich-e Angizeh, Chazzabeh, and areas overlooking Khorramshahr by Iranian anti-aircraft fire Monday.

Communique No 2,653

LD121556 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 12, IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected two cargo ships in the Strait of Hormuz Tuesday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq, said a military communique here Wednesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,653 said that a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven enemy bunkers and observation posts and two vehicles set ablaze in parts of the western and southern fronts Tuesday when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iranian forces reconnoitered and opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions Tuesday inflicting several casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and damage and their fire was silenced when they were shelled by Iranian forces in Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, Sardasht, and Panjwin operational theaters, northwestern fronts, on Tuesday, the communique said.

Iraqi engineering operations were halted in Nahr 'Anbar, 'Eyn-Khvosh, and Majnun Islands, southern fronts Tuesday. Iranian Muslim combatants also checked reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters in the southern fronts.

Elsewhere, the communique said that exchange of artillery fire continued in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts Tuesday raging somewhat more heavily in Mehran as a result of which Iraqi troops incurred heavy casualties and losses.